NEWS SCIENCE NEWS

ZERO-POINT ENERGY
Update on the 'Joe Phenomenon'

by Ian of NuTech 2000 © 1998

Since NEXUS published the extract from the Barry Hilton/NuTech book, *The Joe Phenomenon: How to Run Your Car on Zero Point Energy* [Science News, 5/05], our office has become very busy receiving calls from all around the world including Ireland, the UK, New Zealand, Canada and the USA.

Interest in the so-called 'Joe Phenomenon' has been marvellous, and as many experimenters delve into its mysteries the technology will become better-understood and easier to replicate.

I'm very happy that a team of physicists from the other side of the planet called me, expressing their desire to replicate and fully investigate this Joe Phenomenon. I am hopeful this may result in giving this new energy source the credibility that it deserves, in conjunction with a scientific analysis as to what exactly is running the car and all its associated chemistry and physics—be it orthodox or non-orthodox science. Indeed, Joe has unlocked an awesome energy source that is so simple and yet so profound.

To this date, only a few experimenters have duplicated the Joe Phenomenon, but, as time passes, the jigsaw pieces are slowly coming together. However, I know many folk may have difficulties and frustrations as they pursue what I have dubbed 'the Holy Grail'—that is, the manifestation of 'free' energy.

As many NEXUS readers are aware, the desire to seek, find and have demonstrated to one's satisfaction a real and working 'free energy device' can be a lifetime quest. For me, it started in the 1970s. However, it seems that the day-to-day commercial reality of free energy is still a good way off. But the day is coming. In the meantime, for those of us who have some tinkering time and a little money, the Joe Phenomenon is certainly the ideal project.

For those who have purchased the Joe Phenomenon book and associated video, *Out of the Horse's Mouth*, I would like to offer some helpful hints that have been passed on to me by the book's author, Mr Barry Hilton.

The first thing to say is that this cell is not easy to replicate, but on the other hand some folk may get the cell fired up without any trouble at all. It will depend entirely upon each experimenter and how they approach it. So often we garnish a set of plans with our own ideas and think, "I can build it better this way...or that way". I simply warn folk not to deviate from the plans as revealed by Joe.

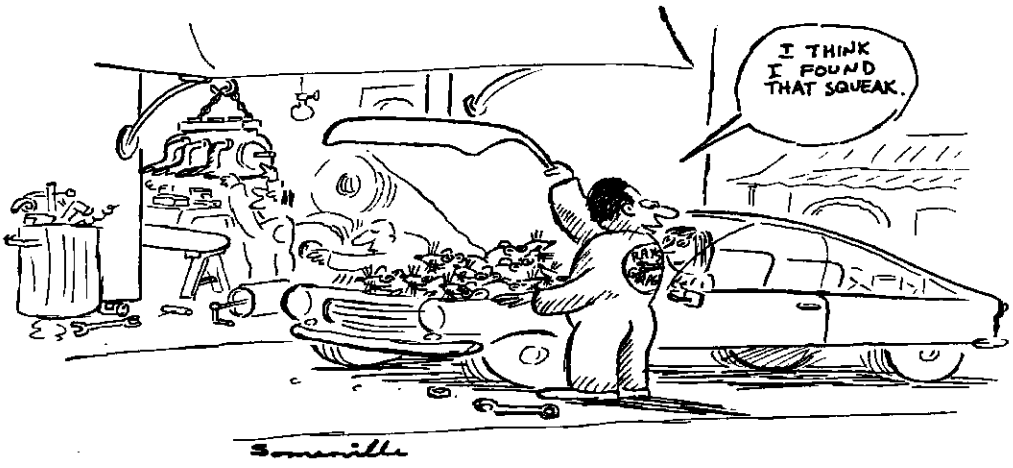
Some changes may seem insignificant, but Joe talks a lot about the 'fields' in his cell, which he has identified through careful observation (these fields are not explained in orthodox textbooks). Joe cautions that it is very important not to corrupt these fields.

Once a cell has been replicated, you can make changes, observe the effects and possibly come up with a new variation in the design that does work. In the meantime, a lot of frustration may be avoided if the current plans are adhered to as described by Joe—otherwise I fear we may end up with an exotic new variety of doorstop!

The second important point is not to rush into making the car cell, as you will not be able to observe what is going on inside it. The video, *Out of the Horse's Mouth*, shows Joe demonstrating his glass cell which has the concentric tubes set up in a big glass jar with an open top. If you have trouble getting a glass jar, I suggest you try a Myer department store [in Australia]. They have a hinged-lid jar, but a glazier will need to cut the top portion off the jar and drill the appropriate-sized hole in the bottom for the negative electrode bolt to go through. Using the rubber stoppers (e.g., from Clark Rubber), the cell tubes can be locked into this jar as though it were a metal cell container but with an open top. (Do not pressurise a glass cell.)

When the cell is properly set up and aligned, you will notice the gas bubbles descending between the outside tube and the glass jar. The bubbles then whip around the bottom of the outer tube and back up through the inner tubes.

Of course, you can only see this effect when set up in a glass cell, but it is vital to get this far before even thinking about a car cell. However, the crucial thing is to condition the cell tubes and charge the water. When these two things are achieved, you are getting into business.



At this stage, a few comments may be of assistance about the type of water to use. I would recommend a read of Callum Coats' book, *Living Energies* (available from NEXUS), which is a great revelation about the nature of water and its ability to memorise and energise. Callum explains that the best-energised water comes from high mountain springs at 4°C. The blue waters of New Zealand's fast-flowing rivers may also be an excellent choice to begin with (if you live in New Zealand). These waters will already be highly energised and rich in minerals, giving a good current flow up to 5 amps. Another suggestion is to use one of the many water energisers now on the market prior to putting the water in the cell.

Joe says he used his local creek water and even town water. We have no idea about the make-up of his water, but it would seem that once the plates of the cell are conditioned it is easier to condition ordinary water.

Joe's 'keg' cell is used to purify and condition a quantity of water for the car cell, but I would suggest using the glass cell as the purifying and pre-conditioning cell. As the sludge forms on the surface, simply overflow the cell so the sludge runs off the surface to a catchment tray. Likewise, for settlement, pour off the clean water, wash out the cell and refill the cell with the same water or fresh water if necessary. This may have to be done many times while conditioning the cell. Do not allow the cell to become hot, as this will also deplete the energy. The optimum level of energy is absorbed at 4°C.

Unfortunately you will find that the stainless steel milk separator cones are quite scarce if you wish to build the keg cell, but auctions in country dairying areas are a good source.

Once the plates are conditioned, they can then be incorporated into the car cell and a new set of tubes then set up for a pre-conditioning cell for future use. Your car cell will need topping up from time to time or re-charging in the event of a discharge, so it is necessary to have a bench cell handy.

Whatever you do, *don't use electrolytes* or you will kill the energy of the cell.

As the cell becomes aligned, you will notice that the explosions from the bubbles become more acute. The surface tension will also increase, which allows big bubbles to form. When you light these bubbles, your eardrums should literally ring. Joe says that a light bulb above the cell could even burst from the explosion. If this happens, your cell is ready to be installed in the car.

Readers may be interested to know that when Barry Hilton was experimenting with his keg cell, he found that the water did not pass through a large domestic strainer when he was skimming off the scum from the top of the water. The strainer had a good half-inch of water in it, and the water refused to pass through the mesh until the underside of the mesh had been dipped in water as well.

It's also been reported to me that luminescence or flashes of light have been seen in the keg cell as the water became highly charged.

Note that it is advisable to set up your cells well away from intense electrical fields as may be found in a workshop. However, there have been reports that when the cells have been set up and used outside, they seemed to exhibit some weather-modification effects. NEXUS readers may be aware of Trevor James Constable and his orgone weather-engineering research. I welcome further feedback from outdoor experimenters.

One last point. When selecting your stainless steel, don't forget to take along a small neodymium magnet to test that the steel has the least magnetic properties. The less magnetism in the cell, the better the chance of making it work. Machine your tubes with precision and use a stainless steel cleaning agent to bring them up nice and shiny.

Do not allow electroplating of the plates to occur due to high voltages, as this will inhibit the functioning of the cell. Twelve or 24 volts should do the job, but Joe does use a Telecom charger which is around 60 volts. You may like to try the electropolishing process as this will give a brilliant finish to the tubes which may assist the field alignment in the cell, as in a magnetron. However, this is our suggestion, not Joe's.

I want to thank NEXUS readers on behalf of Joe and the author, Barry Hilton, for the great enthusiasm and interest shown in this most amazing phenomenon. The Earth is going through extraordinary changes at present, and if we are to have any future in the next millennium it is vital to bring this technology to the fore. ∞

Editor's Note:
For further details, contact Ian of NuTech 2000, PO Box 255, Ivanhoe, Victoria 3079, Australia; telephone/fax +61 (0)3 9457 2814; e-mail <nutech@arc.net.au>. NuTech 2000 can supply copies of Barry Hilton's 40-page book, *The Joe Phenomenon: How to Run Your Car on Zero Point Energy* (AUD$39.00 inc. p&h in Australia; USD$41.00 foreign p&h) and the video, *Out of the Horse's Mouth* (AUD$25.00; USD$30.00; PAL and NTSC).

US PATENT #5,590,031: SYSTEM FOR CONVERTING ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION ENERGY TO ELECTRICAL ENERGY

INVENTORS: Mead, Jr, Franklin B.; Lancaster, CA 93535
Nachamkin, Jack; Poway, CA 92064
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US CLASS: 363/008; 363/178; 342/006
FIELD OF SEARCH: 363-8, 13, 178; 342-6, 61, 73, 173, 175

ABSTRACT: A system is disclosed for converting high frequency zero-point electromagnetic radiation energy to electrical energy. The system includes a pair of dielectric structures which are positioned proximal to each other and which receive incident zero-point electromagnetic radiation. The volumetric sizes of the structures are selected so that they resonate at a frequency of the incident radiation. The volumetric sizes of the structures are also slightly different so that the secondary radiation emitted therefrom at resonance interferes with each other, producing a beat frequency radiation which is at a much lower frequency than that of the incident radiation and which is amenable to conversion to electrical energy. An antenna receives the beat frequency radiation. The beat frequency radiation from the antenna is transmitted to a converter via a conductor or waveguide and converted to electrical energy having a desired voltage and waveform.

US REFERENCES: (No patents reference this one)

Patent No.	Inventor	Issued	Title
3,882,503	Gamara	5/1975	Wave detection apparatus
4,725,847	Poirier	2/1988	Reflector antenna having side-lobe nulling assembly with metallic gratings
5,008,677	Trigon et al.	4/1991	Anti-jamming device for a radar provided with a reflector antenna

EXEMPLARY CLAIM(S): (Show all 14 claims)
What is claimed is:

1. A system for converting incident electromagnetic radiation energy to electrical energy, comprising:

• a first means for receiving incident primary electromagnetic radiation; said means for receiving producing emitted secondary electromagnetic radiation at a first frequency; said first means for receiving, having a first volumetric size selected to resonate at a frequency within the frequency spectrum of the incident primary electromagnetic radiation in order to produce the secondary electromagnetic radiation at the first frequency at an enhanced energy density;

• a second means for receiving the incident primary electromagnetic radiation; said means for receiving/producing emitted secondary electromagnetic radiation at a second frequency, the secondary radiation at the first frequency and the secondary radiation at the second frequency interfering to produce secondary radiation at a lower frequency than that of the incident primary radiation; said second means for receiving, having a second volumetric size selected to resonate at a frequency within the frequency spectrum of the incident primary electromagnetic radiation in order to produce the emitted secondary electromagnetic radiation at the second frequency at an enhanced energy density;

• an antenna for receiving the emitted secondary electromagnetic radiation at the lower frequency, said antenna providing an electrical output responsive to the secondary electromagnetic radiation received;

• a converter electrically connected to said antenna for receiving electrical current output from said antenna and converting the electrical current output to electrical current having a desired voltage and waveform.

RELATED US APPLICATIONS: None
FOREIGN APPLICATION PRIORITY DATA: None
FOREIGN REFERENCES: None
OTHER REFERENCES: None
ATTORNEY, AGENT OR FIRM: Papageorge, Chris
PRIMARY/ASSISTANT EXAMINERS: Wong, Peter S.; Berhane, Adolf

(Source: Internet website, www.patents.ibm.com/details?patent_number=5590031)